appetite for human flesh. When one of the Feejeeans wishes to express his relish of any acy he says "It eats as nice as a dead man." At their pienies the King always contributes a plump human body as a barbecue. Instead of eating their foes, they banquet on their dearest friends. "In respect to this propensity," says Commander Wilkes, "they affect no disguise. I have myself frequently spoken with them concerning it, and received but one answer, both from chiefs and common people, that it was vinaka (good)." A diplomatic agent ought to be sent to these islands as soon as possible, and if Mr. Sumner smells anything savory there he might get the appointment for himself. If he should be devoured we will canonize him as a greater martyr than John Brown.

There is another people to whom we ought to send a diplomatic representative—the native inhabitants of Australia, who belong to the race of Oceanic negroes. They have large heads, which in shape resembles the orangoutang, having bodies like apes, and possessed of great agility in climbing trees. They are almost as black as Africans, have flat noses and thick lips. Polygamy is very generally practised among them. What a chance for a freelove diplomatic representative there!

Then there are the Caffirs, Hottentots and Borjesmans or Bushmen of the Cape of Good Hope. The latter are described as four feet six inches in height, outline of the face triangular and concave, their eyes obliquely in their heads, their color that of a withered tobacco leaf, concealed by a coating of dirt and grease; they wear bits of copper, shells, or glass beads from the curling tufts of their greasy hair, unlike that of any other human beings, growing in little detached pellets on the scalp; their legs, thighs and arms lean, withered and without muscle; the joints large and the belly protuberant. A Borjesman is a true "pinch-needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch-a living dead man." The clothing of the males for the upper part of the body is a raw sheepskin, and women add a partial covering for the front of narrow thongs of skin. Every Boriesman carries a bow and poisoned arrows, and he has generally thrust through the cartilage of his nose a porcupine quill. Like a snail, he carries his house on his back, which is smply a mat, attached to two sticks. Let a diplomatic agent be sent without delay to the Cape. Lastly, a diplomatic representative is greatly

needed for the Gorilla country. The account recently given by De Chaillu of the gorillas which he found in the equatorial region of Africa describes them as like gigantic apes, walking erect, upwards of six feet high, and with a strengh with which that of the most powerful athlete can bear no comparison. They share the minion of the forest with the lion, and they are superior to all other kinds of lion except those of Mount Atlas. So active are they that if the hunter misses one of them with his rifle he has not time to reload till it is upon him, and tears out his bowels with one swoop of its hand and twists his weapon as if it were a branch of willow. In its appearance and voice it is "half human, devilish." Its cry is terrific. These bipeds are covered all over with hair, and are so "fearfully like hairy men" that De Chaillu was conscience stricken as "a murderer," after firing at three or four young ones. They are regarded as supernatural and with a superstitions terror by the negro tribes adjacent, who call them "wild men of the woods;" and there are numerous legends about the male gorilla carrying off women, who are never seen after. Hence they are the peculiar terror of the sex. Judging from the portrait of one of them in De Chaillu's book, we do not wonder that even an African amazon should shrink from contact with such sublime brutes. Nevertheless, let a diplomatic representative be sent, only let him take good care of his bowels. Who can tell that the highest order of man may not yet be made out of the gorilla by training, progress and development. If it be true, as Lord Newholdo en were originally monkeys, and are now refined into apes without tails, what may not the gorilla become by cultivation! It will be well worth while to spend some of the redundant cash in our overflowing Treasury upon so interesting an experiment. The cause of humanity and freedom is at stake, and what are millions of treasure but as dust in the balance when weighed against such a cause!

To all the foregoing tribes let able diploma tists be sent; and if any other singular race of man or monkey should be discovered, let it be added to the list. The most fitting representatives for these high missions are men of large sympathies. We would therefore strongly remend Horace Greeley, Lloyd Garrison. Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and one or two other gentlemen in Congress of kindred sentiments, whose names will readily occur to the President and Secretary of State.

THE LATE STRICHING CARRIVAL AND IN Sequences.-We have just read a vivid description of the sleighing carnival in this city on Monday and Tuesday last. It is an event which deserves so picturesque a chronicle, for sleighing is a passion in this metropolis, and this was the first genuine snow

The amount of money expended during the two fine sleighing days was almost fabulous. Livery keepers charged exorbitant prices, and refused to let carriages at any price, as every available bit of horseflesh was engaged for sleighing. The scenes along Broadway, though highly colored, are by no means overdone, and the Central Park was fairly thronged with sleighs. That the metropolis of the country can go such lengths and spend such immense sums in a mere pastime shows an amount of national vitality almost unprecedented, and should teach a lesson to those who look gloomily at our affairs, and who have long prognosticated all sorts of social and financial disasters.

It is true Paris is most gay in times of greatest distress, but Parisian gayety is spasmodic and unreflecting, while our New York carnival is varied but unceasing, and is conductedas what American pleasure is not !- upon strict business principles. Whether we make a carni, val of our sleighing, or of our carriage drives, or of our skating, or crowd the theatres, or give soirees or fetes champetre, it is our peculiarity to do it within bounds, and, on the whole, not to spend quite as much as we have. Feel the nation's social and financial pulse, then, at New York, and you will find that it beats steadily and healthfully-not too depressed, not feverishly high. As a nation we are quite strong enough to bear the burthen of taxation lightly; we have that good digestion which brings good humor and enables us to endure much insult calmly from British journals; our head is clear enough to see our way three h the fog with which Wall street has endeavored to envelope

the Treasury Note bill; and our spirits are high enough to enable us to enjoy ourselves a little in spite of the war we have and those with which we are threatened. Altogether we are doing very well.

There is food for thought, therefore, as well as for mirth in the sleighing carnival. It shows a very brilliant present; but it suggests a great deal about the future. Compare it with the reports of closed stores, impoverished masses and deserted cities in the outh, and it speaks well for the North, which s popularly believed by the suffering rebels to be in the last agonies of famine and want. It shows well alongside the accounts of recent European gayeties. And, though this carnival ends most dismally in slush, it will certainly be repeated in some other form before long; for New York must have and can afford its plea-

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BAT-TLE OF MANASSAS.-We published yesterday in full the official report of General Beauregard of the battle of Bull run, or of Manassas, as he more euphoniously designates it. From this report it appears that the rebel forces engaged in the fight amounted to over 31,000 men, and that their losses were 269 killed outright and 1,483 wounded.

He puts down our opposing army at 55,000 men, when, according to the official report of General McDowell, he had not over 18,000 men engaged in the fight during the day. Our losses were: killed, 481; wounded, brought in, 1,011; missing, 1,216.

-Which, perhaps, on each side, is as near the mark as we shall ever be able to get. As usual in such cases our heaviest losses in killed and wounded were doubtless suffered after the breaking of our lines and during the first hour or so of the confusion of their retreat. Putting the loss on each side in killed and wounded as high as ten per cent of the forces engaged, the battle of Manassas will bear no comparison in this view with some of the battles of our war with Mexico. Buena Vista, for instance, in which nearly twenty per cent of General Taylor's forces were killed and wounded; and Molino del Rey, where the victorious column of General Worth was cut up to the extent of twenty-five per cent. The simple truth is, that the intense and exhausting heat of the disastrous day of Manassas did more towards the defeat of our thickly clad Northern troops than the failure of Patterson, or the manœuvres of Beauregard, or his advantages of position, or the bravery of his men, or the deadly fire of his batteries.

In conclusion, Beauregard trankly confesses that his army was too much exhausted by their trying day's work to follow up their victory, and that the heavy and unintermitted rain on the next day and the want of a sufficient cavalry force, " made an efficient pursuit a military impossibility;" so that, after all, if our soldiers from the field of Manassas did not move "onward to Richmond," they did enough in that battle to prevent Beauregard from moving onward to Washington.

THE TREATMENT OF NORTHERN PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.—We reprint in another column two letters extracted from the London Times relative to the treatment of the Northern prisoners at Richmond. One of these is from Mr. S. Phillips Day, who was last year known as the correspondent of the London Herald in Richmond, and with respect to whom we have to say that, if his veracity is not to be relied upon more than his honor, we have a very poor opinion of any statement he may make. The other is from Sir James Fergusson, a member of Parliament, who visited this country last fall. He came as professed tory, anxious to gain all the information he could likely to be of any political use to himself or his party, and he travelled South. open to be stuffed by whoever chose to interest accordingly, as much as any turkey was ever stuffed. He has consequently gone home full of false ideas about our institution generally and the treatment of Northern prisoners at the South particularly. That his opinions relative to the latter are false the testimony of the prisoners themselves recently released in exchange for Southern prisoners will prove; and not less conclusive are the tatements which have appeared from time to time in the Richmond and other papers on the subject. This ignorance or wilful blindness to facts is, however, only in keeping with the general character of English journalists and politicians in alluding to the affairs of the United States. If their visit to America has only resulted in inflating them with falsehoods and de-

have remained at home. WALLACK's THEATHE.—The production of standard comedies at this house is apparently encouraging to the manager, if we may judge from the nightly attendance of visiters. Last evening Morton's comedy of "Speed the Plough" was produced before a very good audience, ensidering the state of the weather, and may be as a com plete piece pronounced a success, although the first act hung a little heavily. The second act made up for this but slight annoyance, especially as at the conclusion a lively country dance was performed by the whole com pany, in which Bob Handy (Mr. Lester Wallack) performs brilliant pas de deux with the handle of a broken plough. the act curtain falling with him in front of it, still uncon sciously dancing the lively measure in apparent ignorance of his mistake. Of course his manifestation of rprise, when he discovers it, is worthy of him. Th

lusions, it would have been better for them to

rance of his mistake. Of course his manifestation of surprise, when he discovers it, is worthy of him. The dance last evening met with a rapturous encore, which was granted, but Bob Handy took good care to be on the right side when the curtain fell the second time. Blake's six Abel Handy, an old gentleman fell of impracticable inventions, always good tempered although married to a shrew of a wite (Mrs. J. Sefton), is very fine, and Holiand's Farmer Ashfield is a good representation of the true hearted tiller of the soil. Fisher's Henry and North's six Philip Blandford were cach well acted, and the part of Six Philip's daughter was not injured by being in the care of Mrs. Sloan. Miss Henriques portrayed the character of the farmer's dank (Mrs. Vernou) be forgotten, else what will Mrs. Grundy say? that lady being everlastingly in the poor dame's thoughts. The rest of the characters were fairly represented by the compuny, which on this occasion was unusually strong.

That pleasing comedy "Town and Country," by Morton, also attracted, on Westnesday night, a full and fashionable house, notwithstanding the outside fascinations of the Central Park skating pond and Broadway and its sleighs and sleigh belies. The piot of "Town and Country" is natural, easy, consistent, and agreeably worked out to its happy and desired denoment. There are two families at cross purposes—the Ginnreys and the Phastics—en account of some will anine and a "little willain" or so among the Plastics. The Phastics are pretentious and scheming people, who fleurish a good deal in town; the Gienroys are honest people, hid away in a nook among the mountains of Wales. The son, Readen Gionroy (Lester Wallack), is the rustic Chevatier Bayard of the mountains; his brother, Captsin Gleuroy (Fisher), is a spoiled fast young man of the town, gone prematurely to seed, and coing rapidly to ruin. Cosey (Blake) is a neurishing, happy and benevolent London financier, the guardian of Miss Resalte Somers. (Miss Henri Jues), a very important character, and absolute

qualified gratification of an appreciative audience, and that the additional characters in the hands of Holland, Moore, Brown and others, and of Mrs. Vernon (who never fails in his part), Mrz. Sotton, Miss Carman and Miss Crocker, were neatly and smoothly performed. Blake's comfortable Cosey, however, was the ino of the night. He is just the sensible, genial, hearty, solid old fellow to do the part of Cosey to the life. Wallack's theatre, with its schedule of standard comedies, is flourishing.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Great Battle at the National Bridge Near Vera Cruz.

Defeat of the Spaniards After Five Hours Fighting.

Settlement of Internal Dissentions in Mexico.

&c.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1862. The steamer Panama arrived here yesterday from Ma

zatlan. She brought \$75,000 in treasure. A courier arrived at Acapulco provious to ultimo with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Crus The battle lasted five hours.

is a general termination of international dissensions among the people and a union of all parties to resist fo-

The Invasion of Mexico.

TEXT OF THE REVISED ALLIED TREATY.

[From the Faris La Patrie, Jan. 21.]

We are informed that the last desputches received from Mexico have decided the allied nations to adopt final measures as regards that country, and to occupy its capital until a permanent and regular poterment is established three with the free consent of the population.

tal until a permanent and regular government is established there with the free consent of the population.

[Vera Cruz (Dec. 20) correspondence of Paris La Patrie.]

On the morning of the 10th the second Spanish division, composed of thirteen ships-of-war and sailing transports, came to join those which were lying at anchor at Anton Lizardo. The following day Admiral Rubalesha, commander of the fleet, announced to the Captains of the French and English vessels, the Foudre and the Ariadne, anchored in the reads of Sacrificies, his intention to summon the Governor of Vera Cruz to deliver into his possession the town and fort of San Juan de Ulloa, declaring to him that, if within twenty-four hours he did not receive a satisfactory answer, he would take the place by force, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility as to what might happen. It was agreed in the meantime between the Spanish Admiral and the commander of the Foudre that until the arrival of the Commander in Chief of the French forces the troops of her Catholle Majesty should take under their protection the French and all French property which might be found in any Mexican territory occupied by the Spanish army. It was understood also—

1. That the Consul of France and the superior French Commander should previously receive notice of any attack by force against the city, so that measures might be taken for the security of the French, as the case might require.

be taken for the security of the require.

2. That even after taking possession of Vera Cruz in the name of her Catholic Majesty, the Admiral commanding in chief the French forces might, after his arrival, cause a number of his troops, equal to those placed there by the Spaniards, to enter the town and fortrees.

3. That the sums found in the public treasures, as well as show received at the Custern House or the different admirated actions during the Spanish occuption, should be very contract the contract of the contract of the contract of the spanish occupien, should be very contract of the contrac

that it should not be disposed or for any purpose over.

4. That no fort, no fortification, no public establishment should be destroyed, unless in case of absolute necessity, or if required for dofence.

5. That the blockade before the port against Mexican vessels by the Spanish Admiral should in no manner concern French vessels, which should remain free to ancher in the ports of Mexico, and carry on their commerce as previously.

6. That the Commander in-Chief of the Spanish forces, evon when in possession of the city and forts of Vera Cruz. should not advance into the interior, nor conclude any treaty with the Mexican government, without the participation of the Emperor.

the Emperor.

7. In fine, that all rights soover belonging to France should be reserved, the same as if she had assisted in taking the place.

Captain Von Donop, commander of the Ariadne, required on his own part the same conditions stipulated for by the commander of the Fourte, and, like him, he believed it to be included.

the commander of the Foudre, and, like him, he believed it to be his duty, in the absence of precise instructions from his government, to abstain from joining the Spanish forces in their attack on Vera Cruz.

This last eventuality could not, besides, be realized, for the very same day on which the interview took place on board the Foudre a proclamation from the Mexican General announced the approaching abandonment of the city, and forbade the inhabitants to furnish provisions to the Spaniards.

city, and forbade the innabitants with the part of the Spaniards.

Prevented from moving, for two days, by the fury of the North wind, it was not until the 14th that Admiral Rubalcaba could succeed in sending to the Governor the summons to surrender the place. As soon as the summons was known in the city it hastened its evacuation. The Mexican General Uraga, who had been appointed a few days previously to the command of the eastern army, in the evening took possession of all the horses in the place, and forced all the owners of beasts in the environs to depart to a disexpected nothing but pillage.
On the 15th the roply of the Mexican authorities to the

of the city the houses were barricaded, and foreigners expected nothing but pillage.

On the 15th the ropily of the Mexican authorities to the summons was transmitted to the Spanish admiral through the Consul of France and the commander of the Fourier. It stated that the city and fort would be evacuated the same day at noon. On the receipt of this reply the Admiral quitted the anchorage at Anton Lizardo to go, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and cast anchor before Vera Cruz, of which the population, assembled on the terraces of the houses, waited with a sort of unquiet desire the arrival of the Spaniards. A deputation of the Ayuntamiento prepared to open the gates; but the weather, which during the day had been favorable, became bad, and the debarcation could not be effected.

On the 16th the Admiral himself advanced under the walls of the Fort of San Juan de Ullon on board the steam frigate leabel la Catelica. He was joined towards the evening by the Don Francisco de Assis, on board of which was General Gasset. On the morning of the 17th the Spaniards entered the city. They there found in the fortigens which had not been even spiked, and considerable materials of war. At noon the Spaniards began to organize themselves. They disembarked at leisure their troops and ammunition. But the proclamation of General Uraga, who denounced as traitors to their country and threatened with death all the Mexicans who remained with the enemy, caused the departure of a great number of the inhabitants of the city. Travellers arriving from the city of Mexico found the rongs chekd, op with abandoned carriages, and cannon and baggage thrown into the ditches; and they met soldiers without arms, clothing or bread. Suffering great misery, and the irritation caused thereby, it may be expected that there will speedily be found in the country bands of guerrilias, caving great disorders, against which the arrival of the French and English forces will be regarded by the majority of the people as the surest and bost guarante. The possibil

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-"Lucia di Lamme moor" was given last night to a very fair house con-sidering the weather. Miss Hinkley's Lucia, if not marked by that delicacy which we are accustomed to expect in the part, was yet on the whole a very excel lent performance. She sang with precision and ever mey the florid possages of the first and second acts and was deservedly applauded throughout. Brignoli was in excellent voice, and his Edgardo was, as usual, spirited and effective. The Ashton of Signor Ippolito was good, but somewhat exaggerated. He seemed to us to strain his voice unnecessarily, for he has power sufficient to accomplish what he aims at. He will, we have no doubt, improve greatly when he becomes more-familiar with the accustic properties of the two Academies. He pitched his voice last night as if he was singing at the

pitched his voice last night as it he was singing at the New York, house, an error which probably created the impression to which we have alluded.

"Linda di Chamounix" will be given to night in New York, and on Saturday the "Traviata" at Brooklyn. There will be only one more performance for the present season, that of Monday next. The opera is not as yet announced, but it is not unlikely that it will be "Massa-niello."

THE FINE ARDS.-We have received from W. Schaus

No. 749 Broadway, an engraving, 36 by 26, beautifully

printed in colors, representing the "Union Victory a Pert Royal," and the hoisting of the "Stars and Stripes" Goupil & Co., 772 Broadway, have issued an engraving of about the same size, representing "The Bombardment of Port Royal," from the splendid painting of Brown, and giving a bird's eye view of the whole scene, on the water and on the land, and of the beautiful harbor and its connecting inlets, and the Sen Islands of South Carolina for thirty miles or more into the interior, including the village of Beaufort and a glimpse of Savannah in the dis

THE POST OFFICE SITE AND THE ALBANY, DOINGS— OUR GOVERNMENT FINANCES AGAIN BURD, UN THE CHAMBER—PASSAGE OF COMPLIMENTARY EN SOLD-TIONS TO CAPTAIN KING OLD, OF THE SABING -- ME

MORIAL TO CONGRESS, ETC.
The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Poletiah Perit, Esq.,

The minutes of the last regular meeting, and also of the special meetings, being read and approved, the Chamber went into ballot for admission of new members, when Hiram Barney, Esq., was declared duly elected.

The CHARMAN read a communication from the Hon Preston King enclosing the copy of a bill now before Con gress relative to the establishment of a new set of ma-rine signals, making them applicable to merchant vos-

referred to a select committee of the Chamber.

A communication was received from Mr. Royal Photos relative to Quarantine matters, mentioned in Governor Morgan's message, the renewal of the Marine Hospita and other matters connected with the same, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of the following goatlemen—Shephard Grantly, S. Thomas, P. M. Wetmore, S. Gaitland and T. Winston.

Mr. Grogus F. Taxton presented a price current of the year 1812 to the Chamber, which was received and object on file.

ing gentlemen—Shephard Grantly, S. Thomas, P. M. Wetmers, S. Gaitland and T. Winston.

Mr. George F. Taxlor presented a price current of the year 1812 to the Chamber, which was received and obseed on file.

Mr. A. A. Low said that peblic attention had been called to matters in relation to the Post Office side and the councetion of the Chamber therewith in the State Legislature. He proposed to read a paper entirely disproving any corruption or under hand dealing which might be himted at in the matter. The gentleman then read a longthy document, in which had been made against that body relative to the use of money in influencing the action of the Legislature relative to the proposed estanval. In 1876 a resolution had been passed by the Chamber recommending the purchase of the present Post Office site for a new building, and he, as composing one of that committee, went to Washington, where he had an interview with the Postident. The attempt to procure the site, however, finited. Some years clapsed, when the site subject was again brought before the Chamber, the movement solely being made by parties who were interested in real estate in the lower part of the city. An offer of \$290,000 was made for the Brick church property, but \$250,000 was the price asked. Purclasse was made for the \$250,000, the solely being made by parties who were interested in real estate in the lower part of the city. An offer of \$200,000 was the price asked. Purchase was made for the \$250,000, the \$50,000, being raised by subscriptions from parties who thought themselves benefitted by the building being in their locality. The gentie must have at much length went into the facts concerning the \$50,000, about which so much fuss has been made, and with which the public are already wall acquainted, and concluded by requesting that the paper should be piaced on the.

Gen. Wersoom suggested that the whole matter should be recorded upon the minutes of the Chamber.

Mr. Busyr thought it would be only just that the editors who mooted the slander should give publication to the paper. For his part he had had no connection whatever with the matter.

After some further discussion the paper was received and placed on file.

Mr. Dennis Durk then offered the following resolutions in regard to the circulation of Treasury notes:—

Recolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber the present financial condition of the country requires the immediate passage of the bill now in Congress, which authorizes the issue of \$100,000 United States notes, as a circulating median shades and make said notes, with the \$50,000,000 traited states notes, as a circulating median, and make said notes, with the \$50,000,000 traited on the payment of delts.

Resolved, That the merchants of New York will sustain the government by all the means in their power, in giving credit and currency to these notes, until they can be placed on a specie basis by the imposition of taxes adequate for their redemption.

Mr. DUER spoke briefly in support of the resolutions.

on a specie basis by the imposition of taxes accounter or accredenation.

Mr. Dura spoke briefly in support of the resolutions are specifically accounted to the conference of the conference of

Mr. Durk spoke briefly in support of the resolutions. The tax measure now under consideration by Congress would, in his opinion, secure the public credit and redeem those notes. If it were not for this reason he would not be in favor of issuing any more Treasury notes. If the government were to borrow one hundred million dollars to-morrow there would be no gold to meet it.

Mr. Low sympathized with the resolutions. Gentlemen must give government credit for its notes or its bonds. It did not matter whether the government used ten years' bonds, twenty years' bonds, or Treasury notes. It was at present doing all it possibly could, under the circumstances, and he thought the resolutions should pass the Chamber.

Mr. Natson spoke against the issuing of such notes; the country would soon be flooded with them.

The resolutions, after some further discussion, were almost unanimously passed.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Tromsy and nassed:—

Besolved. That the Secretary of the Chamber he and he is

The following territories to the Chamber be, and he is revolved. That the Secretary of the Chamber be, and he is revely, directed to address printed circulars to the members hereof, requesting them to furnish it, from time to time as the same may occur, with clear and concise statements of the firemustances under which lines and penaltics have been imposed upon, or revenues made of them, by the Collector of

firemistances under which lines and penaltics have been imposed upon, or revenues made of them, by the Collector of Rew York.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall carefully preserve and statements on the keep a faithful record, with such brief notices of the nature of the case as he may deem proper, and the port the same quarterly to the Chamber, at one of its regular meetings.

General Warmork offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Captain Ringsold and crew, of the Sabine, for the heroid

f, that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Cap ain Ringgold and crew, of the Sabine, for the hero-namer in which they rescued four hundred marines from a board the transport Governor, off Charleston, on the

IDANCES:—
TO THE HOMORABLE THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:—
The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents that the present and prospective condition of the country plainly and strongly demands the immediate adoption of a revenue system, whereby the credit of the country shall be re-established upon a firm

That a due regard to the temporary and the permanent interests of the United States requires that its finances shall be placed upon such a reliable footing, that the claims of its creditors should be promptly fluidated, and its new contracts framed in v.ew of payment in the constitutional currency of the country.

Your memoris lists believe that the negotiations and financial movements of the United States, as with all other nations, can be favorably accomplished only by the adoption of such a system of revonue as will, in a period of thirty years or less, liquidate their public debt.

system or revenue as will, in a period of theirly years or less, liquidate their public debt.

Our government regarded, as a wise rule, suggested by Mr. Jefferson, "and fundamental in a government disposed to cherish its credit, and at the same time to restrain the use of it within the limits of its faculities never to borrow a dollar without leying a tax the same instant, for paying the interest annually, and the principal within a given term; and to consider that tax as pledged to the creditors on the public faith. On such a pledged to the creditors on the public faith, on such a pledged to the creditors on the public lendable money of its cluzens, whilst the necessity of an equivalent tax is a salutary warning to them and their constituents agains; oppression, bankruptcy and its newtiate consequence, revolution."

Your memorialists would therefore urge upon the consideration of your honorable bodies that a fundace system may be so framed as to secure from duits, direct axiation on real and personal property, and from licenses, excess and stamps, and other sources, as win meet the financial requirements of the country.

That in the opinion of your memorialists a sum not

and other sources, as will meet the financial requirements of the country.

That in the opinion of your memorialists a sum not less than one hundred and fifty tallions of doi-lars annually will enable the government to ne-gotiate on advantageous terms its bonds and trea-sury notes; that the people at large are fully pre-pared to contribute freely towards such a system, indictously and wisely framed; and that it becomes us as a nation to en-force instantly sich in a sures, however serce apparently, as wift repiemah the public Treasury and re-stabilish at home and abroad the financial credit of the country.

Your memorialists further tings, as a historical fact, that in the intancy of our republic we were but bittle respected by foreign nations, and by some scarcely acknowledged, until the country had established a sound and efficient system of firance.

the country and established a sound and efficient system of brance.

That for the interest of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is highly essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate; and that the constitution having entrusted Congress exclusively with the power of unating and regulating a currency of that description, your memorialists pray that these currents of that description, four memorialists pray that these call thus terest avoid from the exist of the constitution of one based upon national credit and re-

By order of the Chamber. P. PERF, President.

Meeting of the Committee on Street Cleaning.
TESTIMONY OF STREET INSPECTOR T. N. CARR AND COMPTROLLER HAWES.
The Aldermanic Committee on Street Cleaning—con-

torday to consider whether anything could be done to

torday to consider whether anything could be done to free the streets of the immense quantity of slush with which they are at present dooded. Street inspector T. N. Carr and Comptroller Hawes had been notified to be in attendance and testify as to the manner in which the work is performed.

Street Inpector Carr informed Alderman Froment, the chairman of the committee, that Mr. Hackley's contract states that the contractor is not obliged to clean the streets during the winter menths, he has only to keep the gutters free from snow and ice, and keep the crossings

clean.
Alderman Fromest—Then during three or four months of the year the contractor has only to draw his money from the City Treasury, without performing any equivalent service.

Mr. Carr—Yes; but it is the fault of the contract.

lent service.

Mr. Carr.—Yes; but it is the fault of the contract, which is very locsely drawn up. Mr. Hackley availed himself every week of flaws in the contract. The question seemed to be, did Mr. Hackley enter into the contract for the purpose of fulfilling its terms or not?

Alderman Fronters—I do not think Mr. Hackley has even kept the guitters free from snow and ice.

Mr. Carr.—He has done so along Broadway. A communication was sant to the Corporation Council to know whether Mr. Hackley was to keep the guitters free from snow and ice in the neighborhood of the culverts only or generally throughout the city. He sent, in reply, a very lengthy communication, which, after a deal of circamlocation, said the considered the Inspector was as good a judge of the meaning of the wording of the contract as he—the Corporation Counsel—ws.

Aldorman Fronters—But we want to find out whether there is any way by which the streets can be made passable.

Mr. Carn.—I consider the streets are now in a better and healthfur condition than they ever were before. [Alderman Waten—No thanks to Hackley for that], when the snow molits and the water has all run off down the gutters the streets will be in a very cloan condition.

Mr. Carr was questioned at some length, and seemed to consider that the difficulty arose from the wording of the contract, and of the looseness of which Mr. Hackley availed himself at every point and on every opportunity. The contract layors the contract of the expense of the city. When the work has been performed according to the wording of the contract all that he (the Inspector, can do is to give Mr. Hackley a certificate of the same, which is then presented to the Comptrolier and the money paid aver.

Comptroller Hawm guated that he was obliged to pay

Mr. Hackley when he presented his bills and also the cortificate of the Street inspector, certifying that the work had been properly performed. If the bills were not paid the contractor could sue the city for the amount, and would certainly recover it. He often received reports from the police as to the condition of the streets, but they were not official and could not be taken in evidence that the work was inefficiently performed.

Alderman Frousser—Then if the police reports state, that the streets are in a horrible condition, you would pay the bills just the same if the Street Inspector reported face-rabilly?

The Compression—Yes; because it is the Street Inspector's duty to report on their condition, and is he supposed to know more about the subject than the police.

After a prolonged sixting the committee adjourned until Monday next, when Mr. Hackley will be notified to attend.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Simmouri, Egrat Class 61—reb. 6, 1862.

53, 66, 10, 57, 64, 50, 18, 46, 41, 13, 58, 55.

Rightney, Class 62—reb. 6, 196.

72, 7, 70, 69, 11, 14, 49, 46, 3, 5, 57, 52.

ent free of charge by addressing enterto MURGAY, EDDY & OO., Covington, Ky., or St. Loris, Mo. Official Drawings of the Delaware State

ottery.

24, 58, 60, 6, 75, 47, 50, 28, 49, 45, 25, 46.

Cass 12-Pebruary 6, 1952.

4, 29, 6, 54, 51, 71, 5, 56, 43, 25, 10, 57, 21, 27.

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Wilmington, Delsware.

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white and elegant chemical preparation for promoting the growth, invariance and beauty of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and unparting to it a rich, silky aottness and highly beautiful insteaders is nothing equal to it. It is unlike any of the abcohol and oil preparations. Solid at 25 cents a bottle, by all the principal retail druggists. Wholesale Agents, Kitchen, Tyler & Co., 141 Chambers str., Dixon, Fraser a His lett, 141 Cambers street, Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms said.
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Diarrhea and Dysentery are courges of our army. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are not preventive, but a powerful tonic.

Rushton's Troches for Coughs and Sore

Married.

CHESTER—HARRIS.—On Tuosday, February 4, by the Rev. Dr. Parker, at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, Mr. John N. CHESTER to Miss FANNIE A. HARRS, both of this city.

FARSH L.—FERGUSON.—On Sunday, February 2, by the Rov. Dr. Pise, Mr. GHARLIS F. FARRIEL to Miss MAGGIE A. BRADY, daughter of the late Alexander Ferguson, both of Brooklyn.

Brady, daughter of the late Alexander Ferguson, both of Brooklyn.

Holl—Jarvis.—On Wednesday evening, February 5, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. John J. Elmenderf, rector of the Church of Holy Innocents, Lieutenant Wm. P. Hoss., Jr., Third regiment Excelsior brigade, U.S. V., to Miss Lazus S., eldest daughter of the late Wm. D. Jarvis, all of this city.

Kishnart—Græsson.—On Wednesday, February 5, by the Rev. M. Issace, at the residence of his brother, E. Kleinart, Eighth avenue, Grorks Kleinart to Mama Græsson.

BROOKS.—On Wednesday, February 5, at West Amboy, New York, Grongs K. Brooks, of this city. Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow. BADEU.—On Wednesday, February 5, N. W. BADEAU,

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Badrau.—On Wednesday, February 5, N. W. Badrau, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his father, Dr. Badeau, his tather-m-law, Ezra Marshail, and his brother-in-law, Wm. J. Cunningham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 631 Greenwich street, this (Friday) morning, at time o'clock, The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the cleven A. M. train, at Chambers street. Carriages will be in waiting at Tarrytown.

Baher.—On Wednesday, February 5, John Townskyo Baher, aged 75 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family and of his sons, John D. and Themas T. Ealley, are respectfully invited to attend the foneral, this (Friday) morning, at teno-lock, from the residence of the former, No. 94 Rivington street.

Earney.—On Thersday morning, February 6, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Coorge Barnby, of this city, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and those of her son, Isaas M. Barnby, and daughters, Mrs. J. T. Goodfiff and Mrs. Samuel Appleton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Amity street Baptist church, corner of Wooster Street, as Streedy atterwoon at half-tasst one of the

are respectfully invited to attend the thieral, from the amity street Baytist church, corner of Wooster Street, on Saturday afternoon, at half-post one o'cl.ck. Berkkar,—At Waterford, on Thursday, February 6, Mrs. Heiss J. Berkkar, wife of Dayton C. Belkhap, or Port Richmond, Staten Island, aged 35 years. Notice of the funeral will be given in to morrow's

paper.

Hyrn.—On Thursday evening, February 6, Mary Jane
daughter of John and Alicia Byrd, of No. 29 Lowis street
Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's

paper.
Curris.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 6, HENRY P.
Curris, agel 36 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his lafe residence, corner of Madison street and Bedford avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
Cavanan.—On Wednesday, February 5, Mary, daughter of Francis and filler Cavanan, and 22 years.

street. The remains will be taken to Factoryville, Staten Island, for interment. CULLIVANE.—On Wednesday, February 5, after a long

steed. The remains will be taxen to Factory vine, staten, its interment.

CULLIVANZ.—On Wednesday, February 5, after a long and severe illness, at his mother's residence, 69 Montgomery street, Michael, and of Michael and Catherine Cullinane, aged 24 years and 3 months.

Death's unlooked for sudden stroke
Has laid him low in dust;
The chain which binds him shall be broke
When God awakes the jest.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from the above residence, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cometery.

Pittaburg papers please copy.

CRONAN.—On Thursday morning, February 6, of consumption, Thomas Conxan, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the readence or his parents, No. 526 Tenth avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DANIES.—On Wednesday, February 5, ELEA, the beloved wife of Patrick Paniels, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late readence, 42 Grand street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cennetery for interment.

DEGUAN.—On Wednesday, February 5, Jone Demax, a native of Kilbrin, county of took, freiand, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his foneral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Cornelius Begby, No. 255 East Twenty-first street.

DANKES.—On Wednesday, February 5, Rose Canoning Dankes, only child of William and Catharine Daniels, aged 2 years and 3 months.

O grave, where is thy victory?

O death, where is thy victory?

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Prospect street, Brooklyn, without further notice, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Forstrin.—On Wednesday, February 5, Rose Canonins Dankes, only child of William and Catharine Daniels, aged 2 death and Mary Forsyth

est son of Joseph and Mary Forsyth, aged 2 months and 22 days.

God called him e'er the radiant moon Had thrice its circles since his birth. Oh, must he go, sweet babe, so soon? Is he too fair to live with us on earth? God knows what's best, His holy will be done, And though it grieve's our hearts to part with him, Styl in our hearts he'll live, bright, cherished one, And never shall his face to us grow dim. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 241 West Thirty-second street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two colteck, without further invitation.

Fixtys.—O's Weinesday, February & Farsy Fixes, cledest daughter of John and Ann Flyan, aged 3 years and 4 months.

invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Canal street, this (Friday) morning, at elevan o'clock, without further notice.

Hackery—In Brocklyn, on Wednesday, February 5, Hassan, beloved wife of James Hagerty, agod 49 years.

The funeral will start from her late residence, No. 98 Myrtle avenue, Brocklyn, this (Friday) morning, at the o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cambridge, Mass, for interment. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral. Hoors.—On Thursday, February 6, William Francisco, Hoors, youngest son of Henry and Mary Hoops, agod 1 year, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of United Brothers' Lodge No. 356, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 371 Bowery.

James James James C. James S. James James A. James James C. James S. James James G. James S. James James G. James S. James James G. James G. James G. James James G. Ja

S. Theorem, younges, and of the family are respectfully pars.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 175 West Fourisenth street.

LANG.—On Wednesday, February 5, Saran, wife of Robt. M. Lang, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the famousl, on Sanday atternoon, at half-past one o'clock from her late residence, No. 100 East Twenty and half-past one o'clock from her late residence, No. 100 East Twenty and half-past one.

MERRIT. -On Thursday, February 6, MARY MERRITT, aged 55 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John O. More. No. 121 West Fitteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'cleck, without further invitation.

Moone—On Thursday, February 6, Mr. Richam Moone, ased 23 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Wilham and George Moore, the members of No. 8 Engine company, and of Company 6, Washingson Greys, Eighth regiment, are respectfully invited to strend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 Corlears street. The remains will be taken to Gypross Hills for interment.

MARTHER.—On Wednenday, February 5, Charmes Mo-Arthers, and 63 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Concord street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at half past ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

on, N. Y., for interment.

McDonnell.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, February, of consumption, John McDonnell, in the 42d year of

Oity.

M. Cone —Suddenly on Thursday morning, February 6,

Taylor.—in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 5, of

dropsy on the brain, Flash Elizankin, eldest daughter of John I. and Ann Elizabeth Taylor, aged 2 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully

burg.
ZESTZ.—On Wednesday, February 5, CHARLES A. ZESTZ,
fr., son of Charles and Catherine Zeltz, aged 24 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at sloven eclock, from No. 228 Wooster street. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

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C'ENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.

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Al.LEN'S, No. 4ll. Broadway, one door below Canal street.

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his office, which will be duly expended to.

ISAAC PECK, 36 Pine street.

LECTURES.

A UCTION.—TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—THE Drug Store No. 25 Division street, will be sold at auction, Stock, Lease and Fixtures, this day, at 11 o'clock. S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

ms ago.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 125 York street, Jersay Sitv.

McCows.—Seddenly, on Thursday morning, February 6, H. McCows, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Kriday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's church. His remains will be taken to Brattleboro, Vt., for interment.

Porren.—On Thursday morning, February 6, EDWIN Lass Porren, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged I year and 5 moeths.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the Suneral from the residence of his invited to attend the Suneral from the residence of his

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 164 West Forty-third street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

SHADE —On Saturday, January 25, of congestion of the brain, ALFRED E. SHADE, aged 30 years.

SEMON.——In Brooklyin, on Wednesday, February 5, at eight o'clock in the evening, JAMES SEMON, Custom House officer, aged 54 years 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, the Custom House officers and also the hatters in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his sister, No. 2 Atlantic street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A T \$4 50-DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF BOOTS, AT A 1 \$4 50. DOUBLE, Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street, Four different kinds

DOURBON, GUARANTEED TO BE 17 YEARS OLD, AT 54 per gallon. French Brandy, imported at the present cay, cannot be sold for less than 36 per gallon, and is of doubtful character at best. I offer my Waiskeys, distilled from selected grain, with every considence in their purity and consequent wholesomeness, and at prices in accordance with age. Sample bottles of excellent quality at 50c. each.

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COOPER UNION.—PREE LEUTURES ON SOCIAL AND Political Science.—The 19th Lecture, by Judge Noit, will be delivered in the large ball of the Cooper Instantae on this (Friday) evening, at S P. M. Admission (res. ABRAM S, HEWITT, Sec'y. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED-THE PARLOR PLOOR OF A GENTEEL Y house, in a central and first class logation, Pourteenth street. The advertiser will furnish and servant, and will require cooking facilities slating terms, location and references, Permanon House.